and the third enormously enlarged. This latter fact recalls the arrangement characteristic of *Myrinecopliaga.* The pelvis is

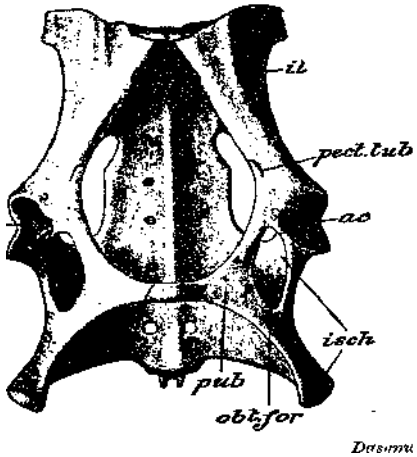

FIG. 102,—Pelvis and sacrum of Armadillo. *<sexcinctus. ac,* Acetabulum ; *-Il,* ilium ; *isch,* isoluum ; *oM.for,* obturator-foramen ; *yect.tx.b,*

greatly attached by the isehium to the vertebral column. The femur has a third trochanter.

The various forms of Armadillos are largely distinguished by the number of movable thin bands of scutes lying between the large anterior and posterior shields. Thus we have *Dasypus sexcincti^s, Tolypeiutes tricinctus,* etc.

The little Pichiehago (or, more cor- only grows to about 5 inches in length, has no movable bands at all. It is covered with a uniform series of plates, which, moreover, are not discontinuous at the neck. It differs, too, from the prevailing Armadillo-type by the absence of conspicuous external ears. In. the anterior part of the body the armature consists of little more than the homy plates, which in other Armadillos overlie the bony dermal plates. In the hinder region the bony plates are strong. In this animal., therefore, we have the dermal armature reduced to a minimum; but it must be noticed that, like the extinct Glyptodons, the armature is continuous and nowhere ringed.

The genus *Tofypeutes,* of which the best-known, species is *T. trivinctus,* the Apar (there are two other species in

the genus), can roll itself up into a ball like the Pill-Millipede *(Gloweris),* and, protected by its armour, roll away from its enemies like the Arthropod under similar ciremustanees. This mode ol* protection, be it **observed,** is aW adopted by the Pangolin and by the I fudge-